

salary—to be expended in representing the country in Germany as is shown above. Who is most to blame for it? Don't load the blame all on his poor back!—*New York Tribune.*



LETTER FB

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LETTER FROM A GOLD SEEKER.  
The following letter from California, received by one of the printers of the Liberator, has been kindly placed at our disposal. The writer, we are led to infer, is a gentleman whose judgment may be relied upon, and we are confident our readers will take much interest in the perusal of the letter.

The writer writes his last letter by puffing tobacco—He writes despatch, and despatches his letter to the Liberator, and sends it to Uncle Sam—Goes up the Sacramento, and visits the river and its scenery—Journeth to the mines, and discovers that even gold whistles may be found in the mountains—Lives at the mines—He displays his magnificence of soul—He concludes with a farewell.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Dec. 16, 1849.

My Dear Sir—  
I am, in the middle of December, sitting in a tent, and writing on the head of a flour barrel, while

"Salute Tobacco! which, from east to west, Cheers the Tai's labor, or the Turkman's rest, Divines in Hookahs, glorious in a Pipe."

While at work on the river, we had variable luck, but, on the whole, quite as good as the average, making from \$5 to \$10 per day. It is a grand lottery, as chance will it. I have seen prudent, industrious men, who were not able to pay their way; and that, too, within twenty or thirty feet of men who were taking it out in abundance. You will hear through the newspapers of men who have made their pile in California in so many months, and all that talk; but you will hear nothing of the thousands who will be obliged to work their passage, do anything, in fact, to get home again. My candid opinion is, taking all things into consideration, that it is the most stupendous humbug ever devised!

The gamblers, I mean the regular blacklegs, are a numerous class, yet I am astonished to see so much good behavior among them. They are orderly, peaceable, and, withal, the most charitable set in the community. If they hear of a person in distress, they do not stay to ask who he is, where he came from, and such like questions, but put their hands in their pockets, and draw largely. A minister who was endeavoring to raise funds to build a church, went to the blacklegs first, and among them he raised three-quarters of the amount necessary. I mention these things, not to defend the gambler, but to show my readiness to give even Satan his due.

There has been, and still is, considerable sickness in the country. Dysentery, fever, and ague, intermittent fever, scurvy, and other diseases, are quite prevalent; but when I think of the privations and dangers attendant upon a life in the mines, I wonder that there are so few deaths. Many a poor fellow, however, has found a grave in that soil out of which he expected to dig a fortune in a few months.

There are many other matters which I might allude to, but I have already occupied your time too long. Farewell!  
LEOPOLD.

COLORED ASSOCIATION IN CALIFORNIA.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1849.

My Dear Sir—  
This will inform you that there are colored people in San Francisco—a fact that I have no doubt you are aware of; but what I wish to bring before you and your readers is, that we are doing something for ourselves towards our future welfare. We are making from one to three hundred dollars per month, and have formed a Society of Relief, for our own benefit and that of new comers. The following resolutions will express to you the subject of a late meeting held by us, on the 6th of this month.

A meeting was called at the house of Mr. Miller, by the colored portion of the inhabitants of San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robert H. Forman, of Boston. Mr. Washington Riddout was elected President. Mr. Reuben Simpson, of Boston, Secretary, and Mr. Samuel T. Davis, of Wilmington, Assistant Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by Mr. Forman, in a very eloquent manner, the speaker observing that they had assembled together to form themselves into a Society, for the purpose of assisting such persons as made application to them, in so far as the means of the Society would permit.

Mr. Riddout, of Pa., then took the floor, and addressed the company in a brief and sensible manner. On motion, it was resolved, that such as were present, and favorable to the undertaking, should sign a list, to be prepared by the Secretary. The following names were recorded—  
William Washington, R. H. Forman, John H. Black, J. W. Spence, G. Warner, W. S. Robinson, R. Crawford, I. T. Smith, I. Cannon, T. C. Boman, S. C. Allen, J. Ackwood, W. Daily, J. Bailey, Samuel I. Davis, Silver, A. McGurly, J. H. Moen, R. Simpson, S. Atkins, L. H. Garabank, H. Bowdly, John P. Edmon, P. Phillips, A. Smith, B. Houseman, J. W. Pinner, I. Morris, J. Daily, H. Osborn, Z. Lodino, T. P. Brown, J. H. Barry, L. Judson, J. W. Ray, I. Brinkerhoff, W. Riddout.

On motion, it was Resolved, that this Society be styled the 'Mutual Benefit and Relief Society.'

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It was voted, that the Committee be requested to report at our next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.  
SAMUEL L. DAVIS,  
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Unsuccessful Effort to escape from Slavery.—The Norfolk Beacon of Monday notices that on Saturday last a slave being missed by his master, suspicion lodged upon a British vessel, the China, Capt. Pascoe, which had just left for Liverpool. A police officer proceeded after her with the slave owner, the barque was overhauled, and the Captain immediately offered them the privilege of searching his ship, and rendered every facility for so doing. On going down into the forecastle, they discovered where the passage had been made to the hold of the vessel, and upon further search, found Charles and another negro man named Davy, owned by Richard Bruce, of Norfolk county, stowed away upon the top of the cargo. Mr. Guy is satisfied from the conduct of Capt. Pascoe, that he was perfectly ignorant of the concealment of the negroes on board his vessel, and as the crew denied any knowledge of the fact, the vessel was allowed to proceed on their voyage, and the negroes were brought to the city and lodged in jail.

Also for the doomed captives!

to the mines are not in good order; the feed is very scant, and they have to go without water sometimes for 24 hours. They 'dragged their slow length along' at the rate of 15 miles a day, often giving out at the end of the day. The 'Junction of the Fork' was our first field of operations. The access to this place is from the top of one of the hills that skirt all the upper rivers. Along hills that would be called mountains in any other country, you are obliged to make your way, now down to the water's edge, and then a hundred feet above, along the very side hill, where you would not trust even a mule.

When we arrived at the mines, some two or three of us went off nearly all the time, what is called here 'prospecting'; i. e., looking for diggings. About the first of November, the rains commenced, and we were obliged hastily to take the back track for Sacramento City. As soon as the rains commenced, the roads, from the nature of the soil, grow soft and miry; cattle and mules sink almost to their bellies, while the wheels of a wagon are up to the hubs in the mud. All along, you will see wagons 'stalled' in the road, while dead cattle and mules lie every few miles, just as they keeled over in the mud. We were so fortunate as to find a mule team coming down to this place, and we engaged with the teamster to carry our goods, at 20 cts. per pound—the reserving the right to dump them on the road at any point, in case his mules gave out. By dint of dragging both mules and wagon out of the mud every mile or so, we were enabled, in four days, to reach the 'half-way house,'—a miserable shanty. Here the roads were so bad, that the teamster gave up in despair, and we were obliged to pay him, and 'back' our goods the rest of the way—25 miles. When we left the mines, provisions were very high. Flour, ship bread, salt pork, and other substantial, were selling at \$1.50 per pound, cheese, \$2.00, coffee, \$1.25, rice, 70 cents, beans, 70 cents—in short, everything is sold by the pound. There must be most terrible suffering in the mines, for the rainy season has commenced much earlier than was anticipated, and the stores being but poorly supplied, they charge enormous prices for what they have. To the question of getting things to the mines is out of the question; they charge \$1.00 a pound for freight in cases where, before the rains, the price was but 15 cents; and not agreeing to go through at that, but as far as they can.

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Also for the doomed captives!

ANOTHER PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:  
During my recent tour on Cape Cod, I encountered many persons, among whom were many ship owners and masters, who were fully ready for some more efficient government action against slavery, but yet were doubting the propriety and possibility of Disunion. Accordingly, at the Brewster Convention, a form of petition to the State Legislature was introduced, which I was very glad to see met with the most favorable consideration, from large numbers of those who have not co-operated, and cannot be expected to co-operate with us in our efforts to dissolve the Federal Union. Whether abolitionists and non-voters can thus petition a legislative body, is a question for each one to decide. But we surely cannot prevent, nor question the propriety, when voters and politicians thus address those to whom they have committed the interests of the State. The measure is one which stands or falls on its own merit and responsibility; no society or association having approved or rejected it. The following is a copy of the Petition:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully represent that;  
Whereas, by the laws of some of the slaveholding States of this Union, citizens of Massachusetts, on entering the ports of those States, as officers, stewards, or in other capacity, on board vessels from that State, are unjustly seized and imprisoned, for no crime or suspicion of crime, except that of the color of their skin; and

Whereas, agents from those States, who have been commissioned to visit those States where such laws exist, to try their constitutionality in the Supreme Court of the United States, have been denied all protection, and virtually driven from the States to which they have been commissioned, to the great dishonor of this sovereign Commonwealth; and in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, severe laws have been passed, forbidding other agents or commissioners from entering the States where these unjust laws exist, for a similar purpose; and

Whereas, citizens of this State have been forcibly seized and dragged into slavery in some of the slaveholding States, under pretence that they owed service or labor to some person or persons in those States; and

Whereas, no citizen (especially of dark complexion) is secure, while such deeds are or can be done; therefore,

Your petitioners humbly pray, that a law may be immediately enacted, requiring all persons who may enter upon the territory of Massachusetts, (whether by sea or land,) from any State where the (aforesaid) unjust laws exist, to give bonds in a sum of not less than one thousand dollars, that they will keep the peace towards all the citizens of this State, (especially citizens of color,) and all other persons, not citizens, then being within the State; that they will not seize or arrest them, unless for some crime or misdemeanor, to be tried before the courts of this State, or in other cases made and provided, nor claim any of them as 'goods and chattels,' or as owing service or labor, except under contract duly made and ratified, both by the party claiming such service or labor, and the party from whom such service or labor is claimed.

And your petitioners further ask for the passage of such other acts as are necessary to make the foregoing laws and regulations, of force and effect, as soon as they shall have been enacted.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

One might suppose, if the Free Soil party had any thing of principle or vitality, it would flood Congress and the State Legislatures with petitions like the above, or, at least, of some character, that would wake the slumbering energies of the people, and present a decent show of resistance to the more than Austrian despotism that governs them.

Our Convention at Brewster was certainly one of the very best. The weather on Sunday was quite unpropitious, but this circumstance did not prevent a good attendance. The Secretary will doubtless furnish an official record of the doings for the Liberator.

Yours truly,  
PARKER PILLSBURY.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.  
MEETING AT BREWSTER.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:  
The meeting of the Barnstable County Anti-Slavery Society at Brewster, on the 3d and 4th, was a truly cheering and encouraging affair. Although the weather was stormy and boisterous, (until the last afternoon and evening,) we had audiences respectable both in numbers and intelligence, (the numbers and interest increasing to the last,) who listened with deep attention to the resolutions and speeches, which were of the most truthful, radical and startling character.

We were quite sure that an impression was made in favor of our cause, which can never be effaced. The meeting was held in the commodious Hall, recently erected in that village.

The real Congress of the nation, that which governs it, which will be long abolish slavery in this country, and finally drive it from the world, is the little anti-slavery gathering, in some obscure hall or country school-house, like that at Brewster, which unanimously adopted the following resolutions, offered by Parker Pillsbury, viz:—

1. Resolved, That slavery is the great sin and crime of this nation, and therefore should be first to be put away, without regard to questions of Banks, Currency, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, Sabbath, Sacraments, Sermons, Revivals, or Missionary Operations; and no person can be in his or her proper power, while this sin remains, who is not directly laboring for its overthrow.

2. Resolved, That the Union of these States is a misnomer and a mockery; which was founded originally in selfishness and slavery, and is still maintained, only that the 'Lords of the Loom' can the better buy cotton of the 'Lords of the Lash,' and the 'Lords of the Lash' can compel the 'Lords of the Loom' to stand sentinels and watchdogs around the slaves of the Southern plantation.

3. Resolved, That the crimes of the Constitution of the United States are—first, that it binds all who support it, or swear to support it, to defend the tyrant against the slave, the spoiler against the spoiled, the robber and ravisher against their victims;—second, it makes it a crime, with heavy penalties, to give protection to fugitives from slavery, when pursued by their masters;—and third, it gives to slaveholders a power in the government, proportionate to the number of human beings they can reduce to bondage.

4. Resolved, That allegiance to such a government is high treason to the administration of the Almighty; and we therefore proclaim it as our fixed and unalterable purpose, to use all just and proper, though bloodless and pacific means to dissolve this Union and overthrow this government; that on the ruins we may rear a national fabric which shall be sacred to Freedom and to Justice, where no slave or slaveholder shall ever dwell—a land of liberty indeed, an asylum for the oppressed of every color and every clime.

5. Resolved, That since neither the League with tyrants and slaveholders, which alone constitutes this government, nor the enslavement of millions of human beings in each successive generation, depriving them of knowledge, of marriage, of civil rights, of social joys, nor the slaughter of Seminole Indians, the murder of

40,000 Mexicans, all at the bidding and behest of slavery—since none, or all of these things have driven the national religion from the support of the national government, that religion, as existing in the various denominations of the land, and which does not require its professors to refuse to vote in, or hold office under that government, is as corrupt and false, as the nation is unjust, tyrannical and wicked.

6. Resolved, therefore, That we rejoice in the increasing evidence we have, that this religion is rapidly declining—that many churches are languishing, while others have become entirely extinct—that revivals have almost wholly ceased, unless in places where the rapidly increasing intelligence of the age has not been diffused—that the number of candidates for the ministry has greatly decreased, and that many ministers have escaped from their pulpits to other and much less mischievous employments; and we cannot but hope that this religion, with its baptisms of blood and war, its sacraments of slaveholding and the sale and slaughter of the souls of men, will soon be overthrown—and superseded by the kingdom of justice and humanity—when Peace and Purity, and Love and Liberty, shall be the joyful inheritance of the whole family of man.

Every important point in these Resolutions was most thoroughly examined; Austin Beare, Sylvanus Jagger, Ezekiel Thacher (President of the Society), Samuel Smith, Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, and others participating in the discussion. In the judgment of some of our oldest friends present, we have never had a more important gathering.

Yours truly,  
LORING MOODY.

Will the Standard please copy i.—L. M.

THE SMITH SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR.—DEAR SIR.—IN PERUSING the number of the Liberator, I was exceedingly amused by a strain of characteristic allusions and a certain resolution in a communication signed by one W. C. N.; and that fairness may prevail, you will, I know, allow me a word in defence of those who have not favored the abolition of colored schools in Boston. It is most untrue and unphilosophical, that we should oppose the abolition of colored schools in order to degrade ourselves or our prosperity. We are colored men, exposed alike to oppression and prejudice; our interests are all identical—we rise or fall together. We believe colored schools to be institutions, when properly conducted, of great advantage to the colored people. We believe society imperatively requires their existence among us. Many of us having children ourselves, for their sakes we are opposed to any measure which would interrupt or retard their elevation. Believing ourselves to be right, and our policy judicious, we laugh at slander, scorn opposition, and rejoice in the approval of our consciences and judgments. It is worthy of remark, however, that while those individuals who profess to desire the abolition of the colored schools claim such an immense majority, they could show on their mass petition only 227 names, according to their own count, even including children as young as three years—and that out of a population of 190,000! And furthermore, a petition of 170, at least, was presented against them, including several of our clergymen. To be brief, as the subject has been quite fully discussed elsewhere. We feel from experience (not hearsay) that education among our people requires the existence of schools among us; that from no other source can we obtain so much practical good; and, appreciating the sentiment that 'knowledge is power,' say, and liberty and equality too, we feel determined, as we regard the intellectual above the physical, mind above matter, principle above friends, to maintain our positions while we know them to be right, for ever true, for ever faithful, and slander may talk itself tired, opposition rage and riot to exhaustion; still we will fearlessly announce the truth, 'amid the wreck of matter' and the crash of worlds.

Yours, with the highest respect,  
THOMAS PAUL SMITH.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Constitution Adopted—Senators Elected—Immense Conflagration.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.  
News from California has been received by the 21st Dec. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of 12,000 in favor to 800 against it. The Assembly met on the 17th, and Gov. Burnett was inaugurated on the 21st. The Assembly have elected Messrs. Fremont and Gwin United States Senators.

A tremendous conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the 24th Dec. destroying a large portion, perhaps one half of the city. Loss estimated at 1,500,000 dollars.

The mining operations have been suspended in consequence of the snow and rain.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Empire City arrived here last night at midnight, with \$2,100,000 in specie, and 275 passengers, among whom are Messrs. Wright, Gilbert, Representatives to Congress from California. Dr. Butler King, Samuel Ward, Esq., E. Harrison, ex-collector of the port of San Francisco, W. A. Buffum, Esq., W. R. Kinder, Esq., bearer of important dispatches from the United States boundary Commissioners to the Secretary of State, Surgeon A. J. Bowie, U. S. Navy, Lieut. Morris, bearer of dispatches from Com. Jones, and F. W. Rice, one of the editors and proprietors of the Pacific Courier.

A destructive fire took place at Stockton Dec. 24th, destroying \$150,000 worth of property. Principal losses, Tucker & Buckman, Grygus and Stephens, E. Lane Porter, Meloney & Co., Chapman & Cornell, and a colored man named Lucien Benjamin. This man had accumulated a fortune of \$30,000 by his own industry. Nearly the whole of this sum he had invested in a very large hotel, which was nearly completed, and the destruction of which has left him penniless.

On the night of the 20th instant, a party of armed Chilians, some 200, attacked an American camp at the Calaveras diggings, consisting of about twenty persons, among whom were killed, and some others severely wounded, and some sixteen taken prisoners.

News of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some twelve Americans had started in pursuit of the offenders, and it was supposed that many more would follow.

The message of Gov. Burnett recommends the total exclusion of free negroes from the State, on the ground, that if allowed to emigrate, they will form contracts in the Southern States for one or more years with their masters, and thus be, to all intents and purposes, slaves.

An association has been formed in San Francisco for the relief of the poor, and several public meetings held, at which the distresses of unfortunate immigrants constantly arriving there were pointed out. A memorial has been presented to the Town Council, praying that a city hospital may be erected for the relief of the unfortunate.

A company has already been formed in San Francisco, and \$500,000 subscribed among the wealthiest merchants, for the purpose of establishing a new line of ocean steamers, to run between San Francisco and Panama. It is generally understood that Howard & Son, of New York, are interested in this movement.

The profits of the new line must be immense.

A line is also contemplated to the Sandwich Islands and China.

A California Venture.—A Liverpool merchant, who purchased 5,000 worth of American flour at 22c per barrel, sent the whole out to California, from this port, where it proved an excellent venture. The barrels sold at 85c, each, and he cleared 10,000, by the transaction. [Liverpool Chronicle.]

Deaths.—On the 24th, 12th, Miles M. Good-year, aged 30, formerly of Hampden, Ct. In Sacramento City, on the 26th December, Wm. O. Herbert, late of Rowley, Mass., aged 31 years. In Sacramento City, on the 21st Dec., of typhoid fever, Wm. Horace B. Conant, from Charlestown, Mass., aged 23 years. In San Francisco, on the 18th inst., H. B. Evans, late of Boston, Mass., aged 35 years.

Arthur C. Reynolds was murdered in one of the saloons of San Francisco, by R. C. Withers, who fled to the Sandwich Islands. A reward of \$3000 is offered for his apprehension. A man was murdered near Monterey. He was established in 24 places. Edward H. Hickey, of Charlestown, was drowned on the 25th December, in attempting to save some companions who were capsized in a sail-boat.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The British mail steamer Europa reached her dock at Jersey City, a few minutes after 11 on Monday morning.

The splendid New York packet ship Hottinguer, Capt. Burley, has fallen a prey to the fury of the elements, and a melancholy loss of life attends the disaster.

The Hottinguer sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 10th January. She had 200 cabin and steerage passengers, together with the captain and crew of thirty men and boys, and had a very full freight of various descriptions of goods. She had only passed as far as Blackwater Bank, which is off the coast of Wexford, when she struck on one of those dangerous ledges of rock which lie concealed in that quarter.

This occurred on the morning of the 12th January. On the occurrence of this mishap, a part of the crew and all the passengers were sent ashore. Capt. Burley and 15 of his men remained on board, determined not to leave the ship while there was the remotest chance of saving her.

On the following morning, the 13th, the ship floated off Blackwater Bank, and bore away before the wind, and struck Arklow Bank, where she alighted, and the passengers were sent ashore, and Captain Burley and twelve of the noble band who determined to be the last of the ship, met a watery grave.

At the time the passengers left the ship, her situation seemed utterly hopeless. The hold was full of water, and the sea made clear breaches over her. The passengers were passed into the boats, the sea breaking with dreadful violence on the Bank. The passengers were unable to take any thing out of the ship, except the clothing they had on at the time they left. They happily succeeded in reaching the shore, although with extreme difficulty, from the height of the sea, and the great distance of 7 miles or more from the Bank to the land. Capt. Burley's son, who was on board, and the Hottinguer's crew, were sent ashore, and Blackwater Bank, is a passenger on board the Europa.

The Loss of Seven Fasting Vessels from Hull.—On the 21st of January, a meeting was held to consider the best way of relieving the necessities of 13 widows, and 25 fatherless children of fishermen who had left Hull in Christmas week, in seven vessels, the whole of which it is feared had been lost, with all hands. It appeared that these vessels contained 37 men and boys, and the owners attributed their loss to the driving of the Lemon and Or light from the Sand of that name, during a gale on the night of the 27th December, which misled the vessels to their ruin; and there was no survivor left.

Opening of Parliament.—We are informed that her Majesty will not open the next session of Parliament in person. We have reason to believe that her Majesty's absence on that occasion will be owing to the near approach of an event which will probably add another member to the royal family. This may be expected about the middle of April next.

FRANCE AND ROME.

It is stated positively that the loan for the Papal government will be concluded in a few days through M. Rothschild, and the necessary authorization to meet with him has just arrived in Paris. The immediate result hoped for will be the return of his holiness to Rome, and the recall of the French army.

The French Cabinet sat a long time in deliberation on Thursday morning upon despatches received from Rome. General Baraguay d'Hilliers recommends most earnestly the withdrawal of the French army, in order to allow the Pope to return. It is said that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the President of the Republic, most earnestly requesting him to withdraw the army, the continued presence of which being disagreeable to other powers, renders him (the Pope) unwilling to return so long as there is an occupation by French troops of his capital. It is very probable that the ministers will decide in accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, although perhaps not immediately.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Letters from Constantinople of the 31st ult. announce that diplomatic relations have been officially renewed between Russia and Turkey, the difference relative to the refugees of Widwan having been completely adjusted. The exchange of the protocol took place on that day, between M. Titoff and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The last-mentioned accounts add that the Poles implicated in the late Hungarian insurrection are to be confined in the town of Kohal, in Asia Minor. Neither the Porte nor any foreign power can for the future protect political refugees flying from Russia or Austria into Turkey.

No person, however, furnished with an English passport can pass by sea from the Russian or Austrian coast into the Ottoman territory, unless he is charged with being fully proved before the ambassador, consul or agent of the government whose passport he holds.

Advices from Shaula have reached us down to the 17th of December. Kosuth was suffering in health. The Turkish population behaved to the emigrants with the greatest kindness; but the obvious good-will of the Porte was cramped by the fear of Russia, and distrust of British support in resisting her. It was reported that an attempt had been discovered to assassinate the late president governor. Letters of the 1st of December from Constantinople, state that the late Effendi was about to start from Shaula to see Kosuth depart for his new destination. He was then to proceed to Bucharest to replace Faud Effendi. The attitude of the Russians was considered more and more warlike in Wallachia and Bessarabia.

Death of Ben.—A day's later advices from Turkey report the death of Ben, the Hungarian General. He (Ben) has for many years assigned the year 1850 as the term of his existence. Dining with the American ambassador at Paris, he said he had three seen his own gravestone, with his name and the date 1850 upon it.

At the Supreme Court on Saturday morning last, Professor Webster was arraigned, on the indictment returned against him by the grand jury, for the murder of Dr. Parkman. The indictment was read, and his trial assigned for Tuesday, the 19th. The prisoner appeared perfectly calm and collected, and informed the Court that he had secured for his counsel the Hon. Piny Merriam and E. D. Schier. It was noticed, however, that the Clerk in reading the indictment reached that part, charging him with holding in his right hand the knife, with which he committed the murder, his right hand, until then held up—fell, and with it he clenched the railing before him. It was not afterwards raised.

Distressing Case of Self-Destruction.—General gloom was manifested in this city yesterday morning, in consequence of an announcement that Mr. Joseph E. Sweeney, son of the late Hon. Lawrence Sweeney, a well-known tailor, old State House building, State street, had committed suicide, by drowning himself in a sort of creek, the water in which is not more than eight or ten inches deep, adjacent to the Mill Dam crossing of the Providence and Worcester Railroad. It was noticed that this man was a native of Ireland, and that his father and grandfather committed suicide while in a deranged state.

Mr. Sweeney was about thirty-two years of age. He was a good citizen and exemplary in all his domestic habits. He leaves no children.—Boston Courier of Monday.

The New York Explosion.—The result of this terrible explosion at New York, where number died, 67; whole number injured, 30; whole number escaped, 32; whole number missing, 6; total, 136. The sufferers, killed, wounded, and missing number over one hundred persons.

Death on the Railroad.—When the Express train from New York this morning, was within a hundred rods of the Millford station, a passenger walked leisurely across the tracks, and fell between the steps, the train moving at the rate of over 30 miles an hour. The man fell at length upon the frozen ground, fracturing his skull, breaking his back, and one of his legs and limbs, and of course killed him almost instantaneously. He was well dressed, about 35 years of age, and had left New York in company with a couple of young men who, as well as the deceased, stated that they intended to stop at Millford. The two companions of the rash man stopped at Bridgeport.

After the train passed that place, the conductor informed him that the train would not stop at Millford—asked him for his ticket, and told him he should be sent back on the next train gratis. He refused to deliver up his ticket, and endeavored to carry out his purpose as above described.—New Haven Palladium.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, James Nutter, a teamster in the employ of Mr. Samuel Holt, was killed by being run over by the engine and cars on the Lowell Railroad, in East Cambridge. His body was dreadfully mangled. He was about forty years old, and had a



